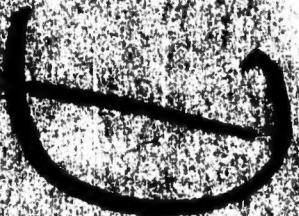


D III MANIFESTO ISSUED BY CHANG
CHUNG Chong EXPOSING THE
1929 ATROCIOS ACTS COMMITTED BY
16.3.29 THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. I. I. I.
Date..... 15.3.29

15.3.29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

Attached is translation of a manifesto purporting to emanate from Chang Chung-cheng and received by local Chinese newspapers through the post (express letter service) from Tsinan on March 6 with a request that it be published. The request, for obvious reasons, was not complied with.

John Robertson

a.c. (Pul.)

J.W. 15.3.29. A.C. Information C.I.D.

manifesto

Translation of a circular ~~manifesto~~ issued by Chang
Chung Chong exposing the atrocious acts
committed by the National Government
during his uprising in Shantung:

One year has elapsed since the National Government took possession of the Republic of China. The National Government had been oppressing the general public. People hate it to the extreme. I (Chang Chung Chong) have been working faithfully for the Chinese Republic for about 20 years. I can not bear to see the civilization of China perish in this way. I have therefore led my army to attack the evil-doers. It is impossible to enumerate all the atrocious acts committed by the National Government. I am now pointing out to you the outstanding treacherous acts committed by the National Government:-

(1) It is clearly stipulated in our constitutional law that the sovereign rights are to remain in the hands of the people. However the Kuomingtang has arrogated the supreme power to itself. This is evidently against constitutional law.

(2) It is known to all that communistic principles are contrary to a republican form of government, yet Sun Yat Sen upheld communism in company with Soviet Russia. As a result of this communists have become very active in Kiangse, Hunan, Canton and other provinces and the republican spirit has been wiped away.

(3) According to the constitutional law the Legislative Body and the Administrative Body are on equal footing, but at present the Legislative Body is under a bogus government while the right of the people to participate in the Government has been completely ignored. The Kuomingtang is acting in a reckless manner under the excuse of political training.

(4) It is of the utmost importance to afford protection to the people's rights; therefore there are laws governing freedom of speeches, dwelling rights etc. Now, then, can the National Government demolish the dwelling houses of the people? Such an act is worse than any act of the time of despotic rulers.

(5) During the Monarchy the tomb of an Emperor was termed "Ling Ching" (陵寢) and the interment as "Peng An" (安葬). However these terms are now being repeatedly made use of in official documents relating to the ~~remains~~ of the remains of Sun Yat Sen. Such imperial terms are used at the present time of proletarian tendencies.

Calamities brought by the Kuomingtang upon the people:

(1) The people are the units of a country. The stability of the people means the tranquillity of the country. Therefore it is necessary to make the people rich before the country can be wealthy. However the Kuomingtang has arrogated to itself all political power, issued debenture bonds indiscriminately and seized all the economic resources of the people. Within the period of one year the National Government has obtained a sum of over 2 billions; half of which was spent lavishly and the remaining half has gone into the pockets of individual officials.

(2) Cooperation between capitalists and labourers and the prosperity of native products and industries are the ordinary ways of enriching the people. However Sun Yat Sen advocated the equal division of land rights, and restriction

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of capitalization. The bogus government of the Kuomingtang has followed his principles. Thus capitalists have been made to suffer, while labourers have become less energetic in their work, resulting in loss to both capitalists and labourers and general restlessness to the community.

(3) The prosperity of the people means the stability of the country. Therefore every encouragement should be given to mutual assistance between neighbours and to the extension of assistance to people in poverty. However the National Government regards such people as bullies and wicked members of the gentry thereby uprooting all influential elements of the community and sheltering the corrupt members of the Kuomingtang who are their fellow countrymen with a view to carrying out their unlawful deeds.

(4) The militarists are occupying territories and employing an enormous number of soldiers to dignify themselves whereby discipline has been wiped out and it is difficult to distinguish soldiers from tufais. Soldiers are occupying the dwelling houses of the people and seizing the property of the people by means of force and the law-abiding people can hardly maintain their livelihood and are scattered to various places. These people then become robbers and thieves. At present there is not a blade of green grass to be found in Honan, Shensi and other provinces, while the people have to search for their bread daily. To make matters worse, the soldiers and the people's self-protection corps are oppressing them to the extreme.

(5) To construct a large thoroughfare for the passage of the funeral procession of Sun Yat Sen by demolishing people's houses, especially monuments, city walls, canals etc. The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius have also been denounced and their consecrated temples and other estates have been encroached upon. All these acts are worse than the acts of tigers, wolves, robbers and thieves. We have become extremely sorrowful and indignant to hear this.

The above mentioned ten crimes have outdone Emperors Chin Sze Huang and Yang Kwang in cruelty. How can the Kuomintang and its Government win the support of the people by means of force to establish and manage the country. Although I am a militarist, I know a little about loyalty and patriotism. My patriotism for the country can never be subdued. With the assistance of certain patriotic comrades, I have now organized the Republican Allied Army of the Chinese Republic. I swear to support the aged and the young throughout the country, to get rid of the obstinate and to conquer the nationalist disaster so that the traditional rites and principles of mankind humanity which have been handed down in China during the past several thousand years may be preserved. I hope all the people throughout the country will support me and all generals, commanders and heroes, who have been misled by propaganda will hurry up to devise means of salvation and display their proper banners without further delay in order to maintain the national flag of the Republic.

Chang Chung Chang,
Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd Wing
of the Chinese Allied Army.

R.M.
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manifesto

Translation of a manifesto issued by Chang Chung Chong exposing the atrocious acts committed by the NATIONAL GOVERNMENT during his uprising in Shantung!

One year has elapsed since the National Government took possession of the Republic of China. The National Government has been oppressing the general public. People hate it to the extreme. I (Chang Chung Chong) have been working faithfully for the Chinese Republic for about 20 years. I can not bear to see the civilization of China perish in this way. I have therefore led my army to attack the evil-doers. It is impossible to enumerate all the atrocious acts committed by the National Government. I am now pointing out to you the outstanding treacherous acts committed by the National Government:-

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(2) It is known to all that communistic principles are contrary to a republican form of government, yet Sun Yat Sen upheld communism in company with Soviet Russia. As a result of this communists have become very active in Kiangsu, Hunan, Canton and other provinces and the republican spirit has been wiped away.

(3) According to the constitutional law the Legislative Body and the Administrative Body are on equal footing, but at present the Legislative Body is under a bogus government while the right of the people to participate in the Government has been completely ignored. The Kuomingtang is acting in a reckless manner under the excuse of political training.

(4) It is of the utmost importance to afford protection to the people's rights; therefore there are laws governing freedom of speeches, dwelling rights etc. Now, then, can the National Government demolish the dwelling houses of the people? Such an act is worse than any act of the time of despotic rulers.

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Calamities brought by the Kuomingtang upon the people:

(1) The people are the units of a country. The stability of the people means the tranquillity of the country. Therefore it is necessary to make the people rich before the country can be wealthy. However the Kuomingtang has arrogated to itself all political power, issued debenture bonds indiscriminately and seized all the economic resources of the people. Within the period of one year the National Government has obtained a sum of over 2 billions; half of which was spent lavishly and the remaining half has gone into the pockets of individual officials.

(2) Cooperation between capitalists and labourers and the prosperity of native products and industries are the ordinary ways of enriching the people. However Sun Yat Sen advocated the equal division of land rights, and restriction

of capitalization. The bogues government of the Kuomingtang has followed his principles. Thus capitalists have been made to suffer, while labourers have become less energetic in their work, resulting in loss to both capitalists and labourers and general restlessness to the community.

(3) The prosperity of the people means the stability of the country. Therefore every encouragement should be given to mutual assistance between neighbours and to the extension of assistance to people in poverty. However the National Government regards such people as bullies and wicked members of the gentry thereby uprooting all influential elements of the community and sheltering the corrupt members of the Kuomingtang who are their fellow countrymen with a view to carrying out their unlawful deeds.

(4) The militarists are occupying territories and employing an enormous number of soldiers to dignify themselves whereby discipline has been wiped out and it is difficult to distinguish soldiers from tufais. Soldiers are occupying the dwelling houses of the people and seizing the property of the people by means of force and the law-abiding people can hardly maintain their livelihood and are scattered to various places. These people then become robbers and thieves. At present there is not a blade of green grass to be found in Honan, Shensi and other provinces, while the people have to search for their bread daily. To make matters worse, the soldiers and the people's self-protection corps are oppressing them to the extreme.

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Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd Wing
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manuscript
Translation of a circular issued by Chang
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Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd Wing
of the Chinese Allied Army.

張學良舉兵山東之亂 謂廬列國民政府之暴逆

張學良前日由龍井登陸，舉兵再起，特長通電於左。

國內政府竊據中華民國，轉瞬經年。骨肉感情，內外渙蕩。其毒害已達極度。學良勤忠於國，垂二十年。三久不忍坐視中華文化之消亡，法統之中絕，累持頭舌。大義義呼，擊滅群山之蠢動。國民政府之暴逆，不勝枚舉。亦未就其大要者。為我全國父老昆弟言之。

叛國三罪

- 一、主權在民。實情已有明證。然國民黨之權則高出一切民權。顯與國憲違背。
- 二、共產制度。違背共和。盡人皆知。而孫文及興蘇俄共同提倡。以致江、西、湖南、廣東等省。共產勦行。流毒及今。共和精神。盡行消滅。
- 三、三權鼎立。乃憲政之常道。立法、行政兩機關。應行對立。方合本義。然今日三法一院。則處於偽政府政權支配下。人民參政之權。擯棄無盡。

藉訓政，蔑視條文。實行一黨專政。

四、人權之保障。乃法治國之唯一精神。故言論居住等之自由，悉由國法明定。然破壞民屋等之強暴行為，較專制尤甚。

五、君主時代。皇帝壽終，稱安葬曰奉安。言墳墓為陵寢，然孫文安葬之墓，則稱陵。近楊繼盛一事，則稱奉安。各公文中，已數見不鮮。當辛亥民路之下，竟行帝制之儀注。其目無國民，僭越甚矣。

禍民之罪

一、為國本。本固邦寧。故欲裕國。必先富民。然國民遭一把握政權。憑藉公債，搜斂民財。未及一年。已征得二億萬有奇。一年浪費。一年半則入私囊裏。

二、勞資協議。產業歸。弊道。乃富民之導航。然終之則提倡平均政權。節制資本。國民盡之。倘政府擅而效之。於是資本家既受侵害。勞働者更失於勞働。益或資富交相侵。敵社會。轉然之壯。

三、一國之中。人民豐富。乃國家之元氣充足也。故近隣相援救。護民理應。獎勵。而反同為土豪劣紳。務使社會健全份子。毒殺商賈。而容留同鄉之敗劣軍。藉以恣行非法。

四、據地擁兵。以多為貴。軍紀墮地。兵匪難分。恃強佔領。據民橫奪凶物。

區弘哀。庶為全國國民諸君所共諒。海內各將帥
曾豪。或因誤信宣傳。或因環境利復。~~謀~~
~~謀~~救
策。東樹義旗。維持共和國旗。希望本無次
第。豈惟是島一人之幸。中華民國實利賴之。

中華同盟軍第三方面總司令

張宇昌

次改善區百姓。鄰次有生。散諸四方。漏為盜賊。今之陝
南陝西各省。野無青草。民無宿糧。而軍隊四圍。更
施壓迫。戕害。

建設而擗大道。破壞而至臺。以溝渠。損害農烈甚。
至置例孔孟。其祭廟產。並當剝奪。似此行為。與
狼虎造賊。聞之痛心。言之切齒。

次上十罪。得合秦政之暴。揚廣之荒。猶或顧念民衆。陞
階物議。然黨政府之敢施行武力。何以收民。何以經國。
何以立國。寧昌平屬軍人。昭明大義。愛國誠。百折
不回。今此變。國志士。組織中華民國。共和同盟。八年
誓從。全國父老。同此赤之後。共圖光復。完我國鼎。
傳中國數千年未相傳之人道禮教。可以保守。區